



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Topologie. Étude du terrain. Par le GÉNÉRAL BERTHAUT. 2 vols., quarto, pp. 674; 265 full-page topographic maps; 65 text figures. Paris: Service Géographique de l'Armée, 1909.

This title covers a masterly philosophical treatise upon the evolution of land forms. The presentation is founded upon a thorough analysis of the geologic agencies which co-operate to form and to alter the surface features. The different classes of topographic features are described in the light of the various deformative and physiographic processes to which they owe their origin. These processes are taken up successively, and as the peculiarities and characteristics of the resulting topography are minutely described, they are vividly illustrated by the introduction of topographic maps. The subject is further developed from a discussion of these maps, which are so numerous as to constitute one of the leading attractions of the work. Most of the maps are selected from the topographic surveys of France and the French possessions in North Africa, with occasional sheets from the Swiss Alps, Norway, and the United States.

R. T. C.

La sécurité dans les mines. Étude pratique des causes des accidents dans les mines et des moyens employés pour les prévenir. By H. SCHMERBER. Paris: Ch. Béranger, éditeur, 1910. Pp. 659; figs. 589.

Now that the people of this country have been awakened to the need of greater safety in coal mining and efforts are being made to better the mining conditions, this new work on the engineering phase of the problem is very timely. It should be understood, however, that the geological and strictly scientific aspects of the problem of mine explosions scarcely enter at all into the author's treatment and hence the book contains little of interest to geologists as such. But as an engineering work, which in truth is all that it attempts to be, it is an admirable treatise.

R. T. C.

Leading American Men of Science. Edited by DAVID STARR JORDAN. New York: Henry & Holt Co., 1910. Pp. 471, with 17 portraits.

This volume is made up of biographical sketches of seventeen men of the past selected as leaders in American science by a zoölogist of eminence. The selection embraces an astronomer, a chemist, a geolo-

gist, four zoölogists, two ornithologists, two paleontologists, one anatomist, one botanist—ten out of the seventeen from the biological group—and four physicists. The individuals chosen and the authors of the essays are as follows:

Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, Physicist. By Edwin E. Slosson.
 Alexander Wilson, Ornithologist. By Witmer Stone.
 John James Audubon, Ornithologist. By Witmer Stone.
 Benjamin Silliman, Chemist. By Daniel Coit Gilman.
 Joseph Henry, Physicist. By Simon Newcomb.
 Louis Agassiz, Zoölogist. By Charles Frederick Holder.
 Jeffries Wyman, Anatomist. By Burt G. Wilder.
 Asa Gray, Botanist. By John M. Coulter.
 James Dwight Dana, Geologist. By William North Rice.
 Spencer Fullerton Baird, Zoölogist. By Charles Frederick Holder.
 Othniel Charles Marsh, Paleontologist. By George Bird Grinnell.
 Edward Drinker Cope, Paleontologist. By Marcus Benjamin.
 Josiah Willard Gibbs, Physicist. By Edwin E. Slosson.
 Simon Newcomb, Astronomer. By Marcus Benjamin.
 George Brown Goode, Zoölogist. By David Starr Jordan.
 Henry Augustus Rowland, Physicist. By Ira Remsen.
 William Keith Brooks, Zoölogist. By E. A. Andrews.

Students of geology will be most interested in the lives of Dana, Marsh, and Cope, the leading events of whose fruitful scientific careers are clearly set forth.

R. T. C.

Geology and Ore Deposits of Republic Mining District. By JOSEPH B. UMPLEBY. Washington Geological Survey, Bulletin No. 1. Pp. 65; figs 5; pl. 13. Olympia, 1910.

Physiographically the Republic mining district in northeastern Washington appears to be an extension of the Interior Plateau of British Columbia and to be allied in Tertiary history with it. At the same time it seems to belong to a different physiographic unit from the central Cascades.

The oldest rocks exposed in the Republic district are metamorphic, and are provisionally assigned to the Carboniferous. In early or middle Mesozoic times there occurred great batholithic intrusions of granodiorite. Following these came a great period of erosion lasting until the middle of the Tertiary. During this time there was developed an Eocene peneplain which was lifted and trenched before the end of